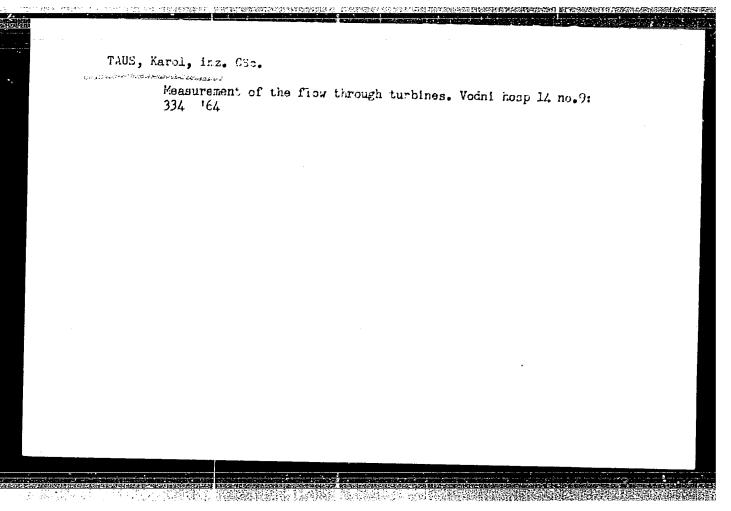
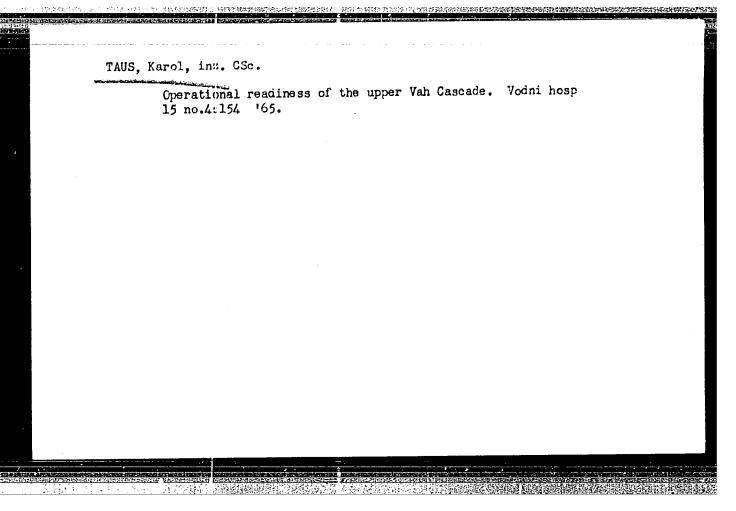


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Vol. 11, no. 12, 1958.

So: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEIA) LC

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SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 5, No. 8, August, 1956.

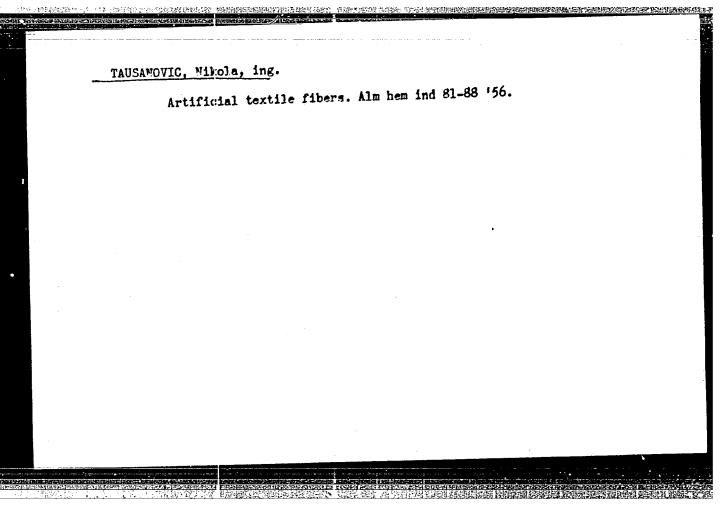
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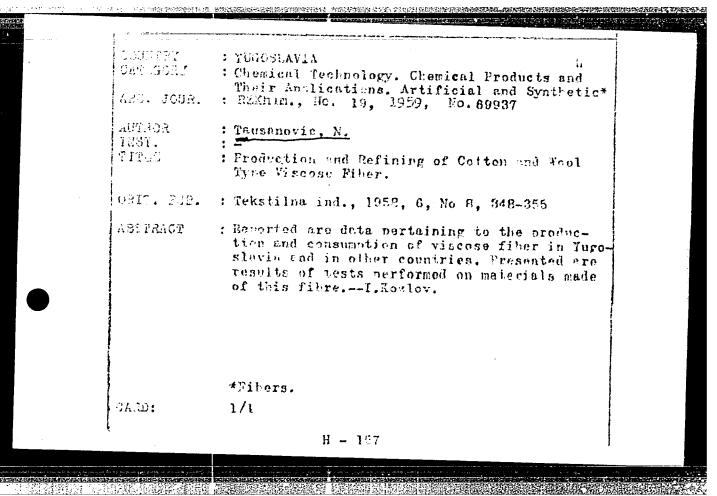
TANSANOVIC, N. Artificial and synthetic fibers; importance of founding a viscose plant. p. 401

Vol 4, No. 5, May 1955 TEKSTIL TECHNOLOGY Zagreb

So: MONTHLY LIST OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS, (EEAL), Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955

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\$/137/62/000/006/139/163 A057/A101

AUTHOR:

Tauscher, H.

TITLE:

Endurance of steels after galvanic treatment

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 6, 1962, 91, abstract 61578 ("Ermüdungsfestigk. Werkstoffen und Bauelement. Vortr. Warschauer Tagung 12. - 14. Mai 1960". Warszawa, 1961, 30 - 39, German)

The effect of galvanic chrome, zinc, and cadmium plating upon me-TEXT: chanical properties of the alloy of the type 3crx4 (ZSGKhCh) was investigated. Tensile-, folding- and endurance-tests were carried out with non-plated steel, galvanically plated steel, and steel annealed during 2 hrs at 200°C after plating. After hard chrome plating a decrease of δ and Ψ at rupture and decrease of folding angle was observed. These values, which are determined by the plastic properties of the base metal and coating, can be improved somewhat by annealing at 200°C. This is explained largely by the removal of H2, formed during the galvanic treatment, from the base metal and coating, or by transforming of the Ho into a less dangerous form, as well as by the favorable change of the stressed state of metal layers, adjoining the coating. While plastic properties of Card 1/2

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Endurance of steels after galvanic treatment

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samples after galvanic treatment are determined by the brittleness of the chromium layer, the properties of the base metal determine the plasticity in samples after the removal of H₂ by annealing. In endurance tests the properties of the coating are determining, which cannot be improved by 200°C annealing. Only the increase of the annealing temperature to 400°C may effect some increase in endurance. Contrary to chromium coatings, the properties and the state of Zn- and Cd-coatings do not play a determining role in the behaviour of steel at static and variable loads, and the destructive effect of H₂ in these cases cannot manifest itself. There are 24 references.

B. Reyzin

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

33824

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A052/A101

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Tauscher, H.

1454

TITLE:

AUTHOR:

The effect of galvanic platings on steel endurance

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 38, abstract 11258 ("Wytrzymalosc zmeczeniowa tworzyw i elementow metalowych". Warszawa,

Dyskus., 44, 1961, 64-65, Polish summary)

Investigations carried out on K30SiMnCr4 steel have shown that hard TEXT: chromium-plating reduces considerably the resistance of steel to cyclic loads. This is due not only to the effect of the hydrogen-saturated sublayer and internal tensile stresses, but mainly to the properties of hard chromium layer itself. The degree of endurance reduction depends on conditions of separation and crystallization of Cr which in their turn depend on the sublayer material. With the increase in the static strength of steel by means of heat treatment, increases the negative effect of hard Cr on 6_W . The removal of H by heating at 200°C does not improve mechanical properties and can even reduce 6_W . To increase 6_W heating at 400 °C is necessary. In some cases the application of galvanic coatings does not lead to improved mechanical properties, for instance, at cadmium

Card 1/2

33824

The effect of galvanic platings on steel endurance

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and zinc plating of K30SiMnCr4. The negative effect of tensile stresses, arising at galvanic coatings, can be compensated by pre-nitriding, burnishing with rollers, case hardening, and so on. At a simultaneous action of cyclic stresses and corrosion the parts with protective galvanic coatings have a higher endurance than those without coatings.

M. Shapiro

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

\$/137/62/000/004/152/201 A060/A101

AUTHORS:

Tauscher, H., Hoehne, G.

TITLE:

Nitriding alloyed structural steels in liquid environments

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 4, 1962, 117, abstract 41723 ("Neue Huette", 1961, 6, no. 11, 701 - 707, German; Russian, English,

French summaries)

A survey is given of gaseous-nitriding and nitriding of steel in TEXT: liquid environments. It is noted that the nitriding of smooth and notched steel specimens in liquid environments raises their wear-resistance and fatigue strength. There are 28 references.

A. Babayeva

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120011-8"

G/029/62/000/002/002/003 1014/1252

AUTHORS:

Tauscher H. and Fleischer H. (Dresden and Pirna [Elbe])

TITLE:

Development and properties of high-strength tempered

steels

PERIODICAL: Neue Hutte, no.2, 1962, 102-111.

TEXT: After a general review of the history of development and technological peculiarities of high-strength steels, the article describes results obtained on bars and sheets of the 40 SiCrNi 7.5 and 40 SiNiCr 7.6 steels. After hardening at 900°C and tempering at 350°C both steels had a tensile strength above 190 kp/mm². Tenacity remained almost constant throughout the same range of tempering temperatures. The impact value decreased very little up to pering temperatures. The impact value decreased very little up to 600°C, being sufficiently high even at -75°C. The fatigue strength was tested up to a limit frequency of 10x10°. An increase in tenwas tested up to a limit frequency of 10x10°. An increase in tensile strength from 140 kp/mm² to 160 kp/mm² by tempering at 480°C is le strength from 140 kp/mm² to 160 kp/mm² by tempering at 480°C led to an increase in fatigue strength from 76 to a limit of 79 kp/

Card 1/2

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Development and properties ...

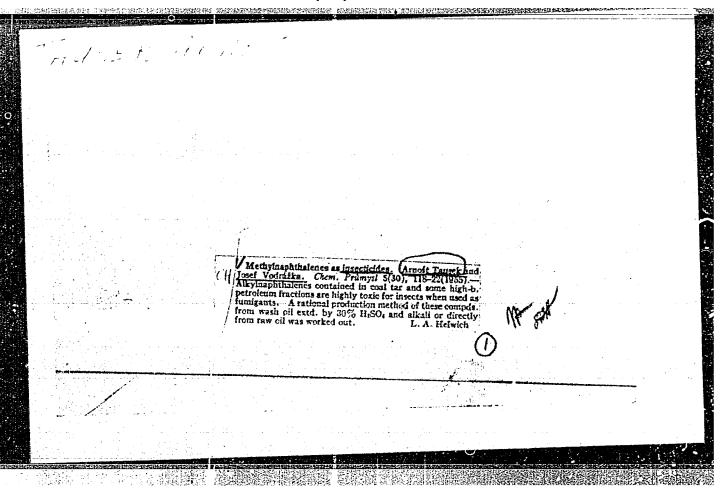
mm² which could not be exceeded, probably due to structural changes during tempering. There are 15 figures and 6 tables.

Institut für Werkstoffe (Institute for Materials), Pirna (Elbe) ASSOCIATION:

July 19, 1962 SUBMITTED:

Card 2/2

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VOJTIK, Vladimir; KOIAR, Jiri; TAUSEK, Vaclav

Analysis of anamnestic data of child psychiatric case histories.

Gesk. psychiat. 54 no.1:14-21 Feb 58.

1. Detska psychitricka lecebna v Oparanech.V. V. Oparany 80, okr. Milevsko.

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child psychiatry, analysis of anamnestic data in case

hist. (Cz))

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VOJTIK, V., TAUSEK, V., and KRIZ, J., Children's Mental Hospital (Detska psychiatricka lecebna), Oparany.

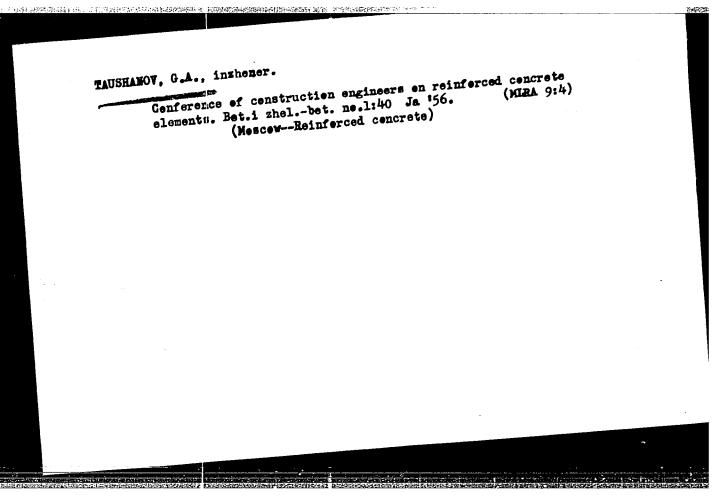
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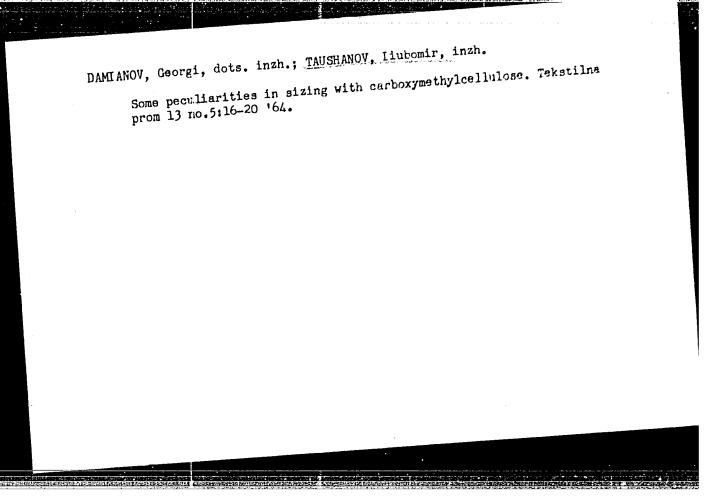
Prague, Ceskoslovenska Psychiatrie, Vol LIX, No 3, June 63, pp 159-166.

Abstract [Authors' English summary]: A modification of a card index hitherto employed for the analysis of clinical data recorded in outpatient and impatient children's mental institutions. By means of this index it is easier to analyze data of previous history, etiology, diagnosis, syndromes, symptoms, and treatment. Its graphic arrangement and other texts are such as to replace both the previously used punch card and case notes. The card is described and instructions are provided on how to use it. It may be used in departments of adult psychiatry. Eighteen references, including l_1 ; Czech.

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SOURCE: East European Ascessions List (EEAL) Vol 6, No. 4--April 1957

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So: East European Accession, Vol. 6, No. 3, March 1957

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GORSKO STOPANSTVO, Sofiia, Bulgaria, Vol. 15, no. 4, Apr. 1959.

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SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 6, June 1957, Uncl.

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Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal.Matematika, 1959, Nr 9, pp 68-69 (USSR)

TITLE: Flow Around of a Circular Grid Consisting of Profiles of Arbitrary Form AUTHOR: Taushkanov, G.P.

PERIODICAL: Tr. Leningr. politekhn. in-ta, 1958, Nr 198, 32-47

ABSTRACT: The author considers the flow around of a circular grid which is composed by profiles of arbitrary form, by a potential flow of an incompressible fluid, if in the center there is a vortex source with a given intensity. The problem is reduced to the determination of a function which maps conformally the region of flow in the circular grid onto the exterior of a circle the flow around of which is known by the flow originating in

For a grid consisting of pieces of logarithmic spirals, the mapping

 $5 = \exp \left[\frac{m_0}{Nq_0} \ln \frac{z_1 \left(z_1 - R + \frac{r_0^2}{R} \right)}{z_1 - R} - \frac{\Gamma_0^i}{Nq_0} \ln \frac{z_1 \left(z_1 - R \right)}{r^2} \right],$ function has the form

where 5 is the lattice plane; N is the number of its shovels, qomo card 1/3

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120011-8" APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

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Flow Around of a Circular Grid Consisting of Profiles of Arbitrary Form is the intensity of the vortex source, z, is the plane of the circle with the center in (R,0) and with the radius r_0 . After uncomplicated calculations from this formula the author obtains equations which fix a correspondence of the points on the circle and the points on the piece of the logarithmic spiral; then the velocity distribution on the shovel of the grid is found. In the case of a grid of profiles of arbitrary form the mapping function is written as a series

 $\ln \frac{z}{R_1} = \frac{1}{N} \ln \frac{\xi}{R_1} + \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \frac{c'_k}{(z_1 - R)^k}$

where z is the grid plane. By a separation of real- and imaginary part the author finds the formulas for the correspondence of the profile- and

For a grid of thin profiles the center line of which distinguishes little from a logarithmic spiral, it is recommended to solve the fundamental integral equation of the conformal mapping by successive approximation

Card 2/3

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Flow Around of a Circular Grid Consisting of Profiles of Arbitrary Form

(as a first approximation there serves the grid of logarithmic spirals) in order to determine in this manner the correspondence of the profile-

The obtained results are generalized to the case where the circular grid rotates around its origin with a constant angular velocity.

L.I. Chibrikova

Card 3/3

TAUSHKANOV, G. P.: Master Phys-Math Sci (diss) -- "The computation of a round lattice composed of profiles of arbitrary form". Leningrad, 1959. 21 pp (Min Higher Educ UNSR, Leningrad Polytech Inst im M. I. Kalinin), 150 copies (KL, No 14, 1959, 118)

5(2), 5(3)

AUTHORS:

Kuzin, I. A., Taushkanov, V. P.

SOV/153-58-2-12/3a

TITLE:

Investigation of the Separation Processes of Uranium and

Thorium on Alginic Acid (Issledovaniye protsessa razdeleniya urana i toriya na al'ginovoy kislote)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchecnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimiches-

kaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 2, pp 70 - 74 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The process mentioned in the title was investigated

with a weakly acid cationite, alginic acid, and a highly

acid "wofatite" KS (Ref 1). After the survey of publications (Refs 1-5) the authors found that alginic acid represents a mixture of polycarboxylic acids of different degrees of polymerization (Ref 6); it may be used as sorbent for the separation of

polyvalent cations from cations of lower valence. In the experimental part the production of alginic acid and the determination of uranium and thorium are described. In another chapter the sorptive power of alginic acid and of "wofatite" KS are

Card 1/4

discussed at different pH-values. Figure 1 shows

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Investigation of the Separation Processes of Uranium SOV/153-58-2-12,50 and Thorium on Alginic Acid

the dependence of the sorptive power or these two substances on the pH value of a solution of the same concentration (per cent by weight) with regard to the ions UO2+, Th4+ and Na+. The sorption

of sodium ions by alginic acid stops at pH 1.8-2.0, of uranyl ions at pH 0.5; at the same time a considerable sorptive power is maintained for thorium ions. Under the same conditions "wofatite" KS remains capable of sorbing all cations. At a pH below 2 mainly thorium is adsorbed by alginic acid and "wofatite" KS, at higher values it is uranium. Thorium adheres better to either of the sorbents than uranium (Fig 2). The apparatus for separating uranium and thorium on every sorbent, as well as its operation are described. The accuracy of this separation depends on the pH value which should be 2 or less in the initial solution. The selection of the washing out agents is important; the authors used 0.02N solutions of nitric acid,

Card 2/4

Investigation of the Separation Processes of Uranium SOY/153-56-2-12/50 and Thorium on Alginic Acid

hydrochloric acid, and sulfuric acid as well as 2.0 N acetic acid. From figure 4 it may be seen that the most efficient separation was obtained when using 0.02 N hydrochloric acid or nitric acid. Table 1 shows that in the washing out of uranium with 0.02 N nitric acid the main mass of thorium remains back in the two first columns whereas there is no thorium in the fourth column. Uranyl is separated from thorium by washing out with 3 liters 0.02 N HNOz. Table 2 shows the results of the separation of uranium and thorium on "wofatite" KS. As the bond of the two metals with "wofatite" KS is stronger than with alginic acid higher acid concentrations are needed for its washing out. The experiments proved the usefulness of either sorbent, for the separation of urarium and thorium. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 8 references, 2 of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120011-8"

Investigation of the Separation Processes of Uranium and Thorium on Alginic Acid SOV/153-58-2-12/30

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut im. Lensoveta

(Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) Kafedra yestest-venrykh radioaktivnykh i redkikh elementov (Chair of Natural Radioactive and Rare Elements)

September 18, 1957 SUBMITTED:

Card 4/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120011-8" **APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001**

5(4) AUTHORS: Kuzin, I. A., Plachenov, T. G.,

507/153-58-3-11/30

CONTRACTOR THE CONTRACTOR CONTRACTOR

Taushkanov, V. P.

TITLE:

Investigation of the Structure and Sorption Capacity of Coal Oxidized at Low Temperature (Izucheniyestruktury i sorbtsionnykh svoystv ugley okislennykh pri nizkikh temperaturakh) Communication I (Soobshcheniye I.)

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Khimiya i khimiches-

kaya tekhnologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp 61 - 65 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The sorption capacity of coal depends on the surface property, the pore volume and the distribution of the pores with effective radii. In the course of the coal activation oxides are formed at the surface which,

according to the conditions of the treatment,

either adopt an alkaline or acid character. In aqueous solutions such oxides can be hydrated by forming

surface compounds which dissociate under splitting off of hydrogen ions or hydroxyl ions (Refs 1,2). There are no data available in publications on the

Card 1/4

CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120011-8"

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001

Investigation of the Structure and Sorption Capacity of Coal Oxidized at Low Temperature. Communication I

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secondary structure and the sorption capacity of the coal under review. The study of these properties will, however, extend the knowledge of the surface property of the coal and clarify the possibilities of a manufacture of more acid- and alkaliproof ionexchange sorbents than those which have been known so far. Activated birch charcoal of the type BAU was chosen as test material. The low-temperature oxidation was performed with nitric acid on warming. The coal structure was studied by pressing in mercury (Ref 3). The maximum value of the sorption range was studied as well. The results are given in table 1 and figure 1. It can be seen from them that the oxidation process exerts a considerable influence upon the distribution of macropores at the effective radii. The redistribution of the macro- and transition pores occurring during the oxidation influences the variation of the specific pore surface. The increase in space of pores with effective radii $1.1.10^{-4} - 3.2.10^{-4}$ cm causes in oxidized coal a decrease of the specific total surface

Card 2/4

Investigation of the Structure and Sorption Capacity of Coal Oxidized at You Temperature. Communication I

SO7/133-58-3-11/36

of the macropores and transition pores. The corption qualities of the coal were investigated with regard to Ea2+, Na+ and Cl--ions. Figure 2 procents titration curves of different samples of oxidized coal as compared with the titration curve of the solution without coal. The difference between the ordinates of the curves of the coal titration and those of the "pure" solution, in mg-equivalents NaOH or HCl per 1 g of coal, illustrates the absorption capacity of the coal with respect to Na+ or Cl -ions at a certain pH value. The dependence of the absorption capacity of the coal on the pH value of the medium is given in figure 3. The increase in concentration of HNO during the coal treatment increases the degree of oxidation. This increases the total absorption capacity of the coal with regard to cations and decreases this capacity as far as anions are concerned; i.e., a transformation of the alkaline surface compounds into acid ones takes place. Thus, the authors

Card 3/4

Investigation of the Structure and Sorption Capacity of Conl Oxidized at Low Temperature. Communication I

SOV/153-59-3-11/35

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succeeded in producing oxidized coal with a high ion-exchange capacity regarding barium and sodium cations. In the oxidation of BAU with HNO3 coal can be obtained which is similar to the weakly adid "cationites" as far as their ion-exchange

properties are concerned. There are 4 figures, 2 tables

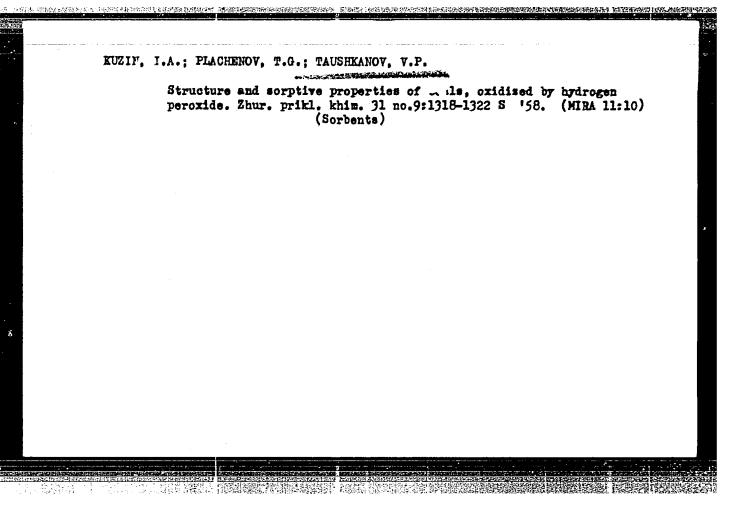
and 4 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta (Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensovet) Kafedra yestestvennykh radioaktivnykh i redkikh elementov (Chair of Natural Radioactive and Rare Elements)

SUBMITTED:

September 18, 1957

Card 4/4



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	5, 3931	8/081/62/000/004/010/087 B149/B101	
•.	AUTHORS:	Kuzin, I. A., Taushkanov, V. P.	
	TITLE:	Change in the physicochemical properties of anionites under the action of gamma-radiation	. 1.0
	PERIODICAL:	Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 4, 1962, 74-75, abstract 4B519 (Tr. Leningr. tekhnol. in-ta im. Lensoveta, no. 55, 1961, 72-74)	1:
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	ion-exchange JA)-10 (ED investigated the chloride up to 40% fo increased by to the destr	capacity, and specific gravity of the anion-exchange resins (E-10P) (I) and AH-2!(AN-2F)(II) in an aqueous medium was the total exchange capacity of I and II with respect to ion decreased with increasing doses; the loss in weight was I and up to 12% for II. The swelling capacity of I times, that of II by 72%. The authors ascribe this effect rection of the three-dimensional structure of the resins. The	

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	gravity of] of benzene ; of the resir	gravity of I was somewhat increas of benzene rings in II led to the of the resin, and that in this ca	Change in the physicochemical B149/B101 gravity of I was somewhat increased. It was observed that the of benzene rings in II led to the stabilization of the spatial of the resin, and that in this case chiefly the amino groups we destroyed. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

KUZIN, I.A.; PLACHENOV, T.G.; TAUSHKANOV, V.P.

Sorption of molybdenum by activated charcoals and anion exchangers.
Zhur,prikl.khim. 34 no.11:2426-2430 N '61. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.
(Molybdenum) (Sorption)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 07/16/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001755120011-8"

S/186/62/004/006/009/009 E075/E436

AUTHORS:

Kuzin, I.A., Taushkanov, V.P., Aleshechkin, V.S.

TITLE:

Sorption of uranium by activated carbons from the solutions of sodium rodanide

PERIODICAL: Radiokhimiya, v.4, no.6, 1962, 732-737

The sorption of U was investigated on activated carbons 日AY (BAU), CKT (SKT) and CKコT(SKLT), carbon being a substance stable to radiation and chemical action. The maximum sorption of U occurs in 0.22 M NaSCN. The specific sorption of U ions decreases with the increasing pH of the solutions. The sorption of U from nitrate and sulphate solutions at pH 1 to 2 varies from 0.001 to 0.15 mM/g, but in NaSCN solution it reaches 1 mM/g. Adsorption isotherms of U on the three carbons from 0.22 M NaSCN at pH = 2 shows that the capacity of the carbons increases in the order SKLT, SKT, BAU and is 254, 215 and 107 mg/g respectively for the solutions containing 3 g of U per litre. As the sorption of Th, Ce and Ba occurs only at pH > 2, the carbons were used successfully for the separation of U from these elements. Chromatographic separation of binary mixtures of U with Card 1/2

Sorption of uranium ...

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the above elements was carried out using carbons BAU and SKLT. The coefficients of purification (the ratio of the concentration of separated element in the original solution to the concentration of the element after desorption of U) were found to be higher than 102 to 103. It is concluded that the activated carbons can be used for the purification of U from a number of elements such as Al, Th, Ni, alkali and alkali earth metals, which do not form strong complexes with rodanide ions. There are 7 figures and 3 tables.

SUBMITTED:

June 21, 1961

Card 2/2

KUZIN, I.A.; CALITSKAYA, I.A.; TAUSHKANOV, V.P.

Precipitation of ammonium uranyl disulfate from nitrate solutions. Radiokhimita 5 no.1:89-93 '63. (MIRA 16:2) (Ammonium uranyl sulfates) (Nitrates)

KUZIN, I.A.; TAUSHKANOV, V.P.; BOSHINA, B.

Sorption of metals by the SKT activated carbon from adetate solutions. Zhur.prikl.khim. 36 no.3:604.608 My '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

(Motals)

(Garbon, Activated)

AUTHOR: Tseng Heien-F1; Kuzin, I. A. Taushkanov, V. P.

20

TIPLE: Purifying uranium from heavy metals on activated carbon

SOURCE: Zhurnel priklednoy khimii, v. 36, no. 4, 1963, 703-707

TOPIC TAGS: absorption of uranium, nitrate solutions, activated carbon, thorium, zirconium, iron, vanedium, tributylphosphate (TBF)

ABSTRACT: For absorption of uranium from nitrate solutions, brand BAU activated carbon (previously treated by 1 m of chloride solution, with prior surface application of tributylphosphate (THF), was used. Absorption of uranium and other heavy metals was carried out under static conditions by bringing 1 g of carbon in contact with 100 ml of solution for a period of 4-5 days. To estimate uranium, thorium, zirconium, iron, and vanadium, the authors used gravimetric, volumetric, and colorinetric analyses. Evaluation of pH of solutions was using an 4-5 bulb potenticmeter with a glass electrode. The authors conclude that it is possible to separate uranium from thorium, zirconium, iron, and vanadium by the described method. Orig. art. has: 8 figures, 1 formula, and 1 table. ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 03 Dec 62 SUB CODE: CH Card 1/1 DATE ACQ: 12 Jun 63 NO REF SOV: 007

ENCL: 00 OTHER: 003

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SOURCE	: Zhurnel	prikladnoy	khimii, v.	36, no. 4,	1963, 914-9	17	
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T. Jakaumea	
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water. In the latter case, the weighed portions of coal which were preliminarily oxidized by nitric acid were saturated by sodium ions from 0.2 N of NaOH. The coal was irradiated at room temperature by a Co sup 60 Gamma-radiating source. The study of the physico-chemical properties of the coals up to and after irradiation was done in accordance with a previously described method (Semushin, A. M., Kuzin, I. A.; hurnal priklain, whimil, A. 12, 1993, p. 2193). Ion exchangers with cation especity from 2.41 to 4.87 mg-equividance obtained by oxidizing brand BAUP KAU, SKT, and SKLT activated coals with nitric acid. The physico-chemical and ion-exchanging properties of the exidize coals do not change with radiation doses of 1.5 x 10 sup 8 to 1.9 x 10 sup 9 roentgens. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.	
ASSOCIATION: none	
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	water. In the latter case, the weighed portions of coal which were preliminarily oxidized by nitric acid were saturated by sodium ions from 0.2 N or MaOH. The coal was irradiated at room temperature by a Co sup 60 Gamma-radiating source. The study of the physico-chemical properties of the coals up to and after irradiation was done in accordance with a previously described method (Demushin, A. M., Kuzin, I. A.; Iburnal priklains, whimis, A. 32, 1993). Ion exchangers with cation especity from 2.41 to 4.87 mg-equival were obtained by oxidizing brand BAUP KAU, SKT, and SKLT activated coals with nitric acid. The physico-chemical and ion-exchanging properties of the excitize coals do not change with radiation doses of 1.5 x 10 sup 8 to 1.9 x 10 s

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Sorption of uranium and thorium from ammonium thiocyanate solutions by anion exchanger EDE-IOP. Zhur. prikl. khim.

37 no. 4:764-768 Ap '64.

(MIRA 17:5)

ACCESSION NR: AP4038561

8/0080/64/037/005/1005/1009

AUTHOR: Kuzin, I. A.; Taushkanov, V. P.

TITIE: Sorption of uranium by anionites from sulfuric acid solutions.

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, v. 37, no. 5, 1964, 1005-1009

TOPIC TAGS: uranium, iron, vanadium, copper, manganese, aluminum sorption, ion exchange, chemical separation, anionites, chromotography

ABSTRACT: The separation of uranium by sorption on anionites from sulfuric acid solutions experiences interference from elements which are in solution in the form of anions or negatively charged complex ions. In this work an investigation was made of the sorption of uranium and base elements which eccompany uranium in nature by the following anionites: AMP, EDE-10P and AN-2F. The sorption of uranium, aluminum, iron, copper, manganese and vanadium was conducted under static conditions in 100 ml flasks containing 0.5 of anionite (in recalculation to dry weight) and 50 ml of the investigated solution. The solution was filtered after 7 days and the equilibrium concentrations of these elements were determined gravimetrically, volumetrically or colorimetrically. It was found that aluminum and

Card

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manganese are not sorbed by the anionites and that copper is sorbed only by the EDE-10P and AH-2F anionites. The maximum sorption of uranium by EDE-10P and AN-2F was observed from 0.05 M solution and by AMP from 0.025 M solution with

respect to sulfuric acid. The sorption of iron, vanadium and copper is a function of the pH of the solution. When the concentration of sulfuric acid is 0.25 m/l, absorption of these elements does not exceed 0.1 mM/g. At the same time the capacity of EDE-10P with respect to uranium is 223 mg/g, the capacity of AN-2F is 198 mg/g and that of AMP is 88 mg/g. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 4 figures.

ASSOCIATION: None

ACCESSION NR: AP4038561

SUBMITTED: 090ct62 ENCL:

SUB CODE: IC, MM NO REF SOV:

KUZIN, I.A.; PLACHENOV, T.C.; ALEKSANDROVA, N.S.; TAUSHKANOV, V.P.

Effect of the porous structure of lignin coals on uranium sorption. Zhur.prikl.khim. 38 no.9:2026-2030 S '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologichaskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

TAUSHKANOV, V.P.; KUZIN, I.A.; OSTAPENKO, Yu.V.

Sorption of metals from hydrochloric acid solutions by activated carbon SKT. Zhur. prikl. khim. 38 no.5:1048-1053 My '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni Lensoveta.

JT/WW/JG 11025-66 EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) I 'P(c) ACC NR. AP5025660 SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/65/038/010/2332/2334 **AUTHOR:** A.: Taushkanov I. A.; Andronov, Ye. Lengovet (Leningrad'skiy tekhnologi-ORG: Leningrad Technological Institute im. cheskiy institut) TITLE: Sorption of wranium by platinized charcoal 55)27 Zhurnal prikladnov khimii, v. 38, no. 10, 1965, 2332-2334 SOURCE: TOPIC TAGS: sorption, uranium compound, platinum, charcoal, thermal decomposition, acetic acid, hydrochloric acid, sodium hydroxide, hydrogen, oxygen ABSTRACT: The property of platinized charcoal to recharge in response to changes in the gas atmosphere was utilized in this work to study the sorption mechanism of complex ions of U (VI). The charcoal was prepared by thermal decomposition of phenylformaldehyde resin with subsequent activation at 800° C in a CO2 stream until 50% was burned out. The residue upon ignition of activated charcoal was 0.08% and the amount of deposited platinum on the charcoal comprised 0.25%. To determine the sorption capacity of the platinized charcoal and its ability to change its surface charge in hydrogen and oxygen atmosphere, sorption of HC1, HSCN, NaOH and CH3COOH from 0.5 N solutions was investigated. Sorption on 0.25 g of charcoal from 25 ml of solution for 4 hours was conducted. In an oxygen atmosphere platinized charcoal absorbs KCl and absorbs no NaOH whatsoever while the reverse is true in a hydrogen atmosphere. UDC: 541.183.5+661.183.2+546.791 Card 1/2

plained by tinized ch gen atmosp that HCl i thiocyanic ed charcoa animonium c phere it d by platini	the fact: arcoal in a here due to s absorbed acid is al il in the al chloride in loes not except the colory many	that acetic as molecular for specific so by platinize boorbed by a bsence of common oxygen at ceed 5 mg/g.	both hydrogen cid is absorbed form. HSCN on orption of thick d charcoal the mixed mechanical aplex forming mosphere is no Negatively clarated hydro- acetate and the exchange and	the other had beyonide ions to cough the ions and it is and ot observed a marged uranius chloric acid inocyanide io	ficant extend is adsort It is the exchange from of uran in the product in a hyme complexe by the ion as are sor	ent by the rbed in a hus demons mechanism ium by placesence of drogen atm are absoluted are absoluted on placesence of large bed on placesence are absoluted	hydro- trated while atiniz- 1 M mos- orbed mecha- atiniz-
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ACC NR. AP	6021967 (N) SCURCE CODE: UR/0153/66/009/002/0195/0199
	ushkanov, V. P.; Boganch, Ya.
Institute in Leningradsk	tment of Tschnology of Rare and Trace Elements, Leningrad Technological m. Lensovet (Kafedra tekhnologii redkikh i rasseyamnykh elementov, iy tekhnologicheskiy institut)
TITLE: Sep	aration of cobalt from nickel on activated SKT carbon
SOURCE: IV	UZ. Khimiya i khimicheskaya tekhnologiya, v. 9, no. 2, 1966, 195-199
TOPIC TAGS:	cobalt, nickel, manganese, adsorption, activated carbon / SKT activated
from cobalt acetone. A cyanate sho greatest at It is shown mole ammoni	The article presents data on the separation of manganese (II) and nickel (II) on activated SKT carbon in a medium of ammonium thiocyanate and study of the adsorption of these metals from G.001-5.0 M ammonium thio-wed that the adsorptive capacity of SKT carbon for nickel and cobalt is an ammonium thiocyanate concentration of 0.2 and 0.7 mole/1 respectively. It that during adsorption on SKT carbon from 15% acetone solutions with 0.7 cum thiocyanate per liter and 0.1 mole HCl per liter, cobalt separates saly from mickel and manganese with purification coefficients in excess of the proposed method of separation of cobalt from nickel on SKT carbon is
Card 1/2	VDC: 661.183.2+541.183+546.73.74

the use alkali	se of concent ine earth, s	trated HCl soluti nd rare earth ele ions can be separ	ions. In addition monts which are n	to manganese ot adsorbed fi	t does not require and nickel, alkali, om 0.7 M ammonium Orig. art. has:	
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ſ	L 4000/1-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/WW/HW/JG ACC NR: AP6008272 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0080/66/039/002/0359/0362	
	AUTHOR: Kuzin, I. A.; Taushkanov, V. P.; Leonov, B. H.; Boganch, Ya.	
	$v^{(}$	
	TITLE: Sorption of metals from an acetate solution by SKT activated charcoal	
The state of the s	TOPIC TAGS: sorption, chemisorption, acetic acid, ammonium compound, URANIUM 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 1	
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lution through the 2 figures.	bed occurred	at a rate o	of 1 cm ³ /cm ² ·min. Orig	3. art. has: 2 table	
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S/048/59/023/011/007/012 B006/B056

24.3500 (1035,1138,1160)

AUTHORS:

Bundel', A. A., Rusanova, A. I., Taushkanova, L. 8.

TITLE:

Some Data Concerning the Production Mechanism of Sulfide

Luminophores

PERIODICAL:

Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1959,

Vol. 23, No. 11, pp. 1326-1333

TEXT: The present paper gives a survey of the influence exerted by various elements and compounds in the production of sulfide luminophores. In the introduction the results of investigations carried out by other authors as well as some results obtained by the authors of this paper in previous investigations are discussed, and special account is taken of the influence on the blue glow centers. Thus, Riehl and Ortmann (Ref. 5) were able to show that in the tempering of deoxidized ZnS no blue glow effect occurs in the absence of oxygen, whereas the authors were able to show that no oxygen is necessary for the production of blue glow centers. For the purpose of clearing this matter, further investigations were carried out. ZnS-luminophores of the "Krasnyy khimik" plant, which had a content of

Card 1/4

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Some Data Concerning the Production Mechanism of Sulfide Luminophores

S/048/59/023/011/007/012 B006/B056

(Fe+Ni+Cu) < 10⁻⁷ g/g and about 1.5% SO $_4^{2-}$, were deoxidized in a H₂S-current (3 hours with 900°, layer thickness \le 8 mm). The samples treated in this manner, which showed no luminescence also when excited, were further treated (300° in N₂-vacuum - 1 mm Hg - NaCl - fluxing agent 3%; annealing at 950°, 20 min, etc.). The preparations obtained, which had an oxygen content of 0.7·10-7 - 6·10-3 g O₂ per one g of ZnS, showed both green and blue glow. They were excited by means of the Hg-line (366 mµ). At room temperature the spectra had two bands, a blue one and the green one of oxygen ($\lambda_{\rm max}$ = 465 mµ), ($\lambda_{\rm max}$ = 530 mµ) (Fig. 1). The luminophore spec-

tra, which had been produced in the presence of small quantities of oxygen, had the same shape but showed great differences in brightness. Thus, the brightness of the blue band in the case of $0.7\cdot 10^{-7}$ g 0_2 per one g of ZnS

was only 2.8% of that of a luminophore produced in air; with an increase of the oxygen content intensity increases exponentially (Fig. 2). A large number of further experiments carried out with a view of explaining the influence exerted by oxygen more accurately is then described. Short-time annealing of deoxidized ZnS with NaCl without O₂ led to no fluorescence, Card 2/4

Some Data Concerring the Production Mechanism of Sulfide Luminophores S/048/59/023/011/007/012 B006/B056

but a minimum addition of O₂ caused blue and green glow simultaneously.

ZnS was heated with and without NaCl in pure HCl - and in HCl+O₂-atmosphere. In the latter case the 530 mµ-band again occurred. Blue glow intensity increases sharply with increasing HCl-pressure (with O₂) and attains a saturation value (Fig. 3). Similar experiments were made also when annealing in SO₂-atmosphere and in air. Experiments show that only molecular oxygen is an agent that stimulates the production of a non-activated luminophore. The acceleration of luminophore production by O₂ was investigated on ZnS·CdS·Ag-luminophores. Experiments of this kind have been described by T. G. Bulankovaya. They were carried out under the have been described by fluxing-agent salts upon the production kinetics. The influence exerted by fluxing-agent salts upon the production kinetics of the luminophores was investigated on ZnS-Cu. The aging effects have already been investigated by Rusanova (Ref. 13). In general, luminophores with more than 5·10-0 g Cu per one g of ZnS in the course of time show an attenuation of the green and an intensification of the blue band. The authors also carried cut experiments in this respect. The results are comcard 3/4

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Some Data Concerning the Production Mechanism of Sulfide Luminophores S/048/59/023/011/007/012 B006/B056

pared with those obtained by Alentsev and Cherepnev (Ref. 15), by Frenkel! (Ref. 17), and especially with those obtained by Riehl and Ortmann. There are 7 figures and 19 references: 14 Soviet.

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Card 4/4

S/081/60/000/024/00-1/016 A005/A001

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Khimiya, 1960, No. 24, p. 39, # 95431

AUTHORS: '

Bundel', A.A., Taushkanova, L.B.

TITLE:

The Importance of Crystallization Processes of the Principal Sub-

stance at the Synthesis of ZnS- and CdS-Phosphors

PERIODICAL:

Sb. tr. Gos. in-ta prikl. khimii, 1960, No. 43, pp. 109 - 122

TEXT: The authors studied the effect of gaseous agents on the formation of activatorfree ZnS- and CdS-phosphors. It is shown that the luminescene foci of such phosphors do not contain any substances from the gaseous phase. The possibility is shown to obtain ZnS-phosphors activated by sulfur.

Authors' summary

Translator's note: This is the full translation of the original Russian abstract.

Card 1/1

22153 8/048/61/025/004/002/048 B104/B201

24.3580

Bundel', A. A., Guretskaya, Z. I., and Taushkanova, L. B.

TITLE:

AUTHORS:

Thermodynamic bases of the activation mechanism of sulfide-

and sulfide-selenide luminophores

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, v. 25,

no. 4, 1961, 445-449

TEXT: This paper has been read at the 9th Conference on Luminescence (Crystal Phosphors), Kiyev, June 20-25, 1960. It offers a comparison between experimental data, with conclusions being drawn from a sufficiently general thermodynamic viewpoint. The authors have proved earlier that the introduction of neutral activator atoms into the crystal is necessary for introduction of luminescence centers. The results obtained on that the formation of luminescence centers. The results obtained on that occasion, however, are not suited for a thermodynamic study of the conceasion, however, are not suited for a thermodynamic study of the conceases of temperature—and concentration gradients in the system. The sequences of temperature—and concentration gradients in the system. The greatest importance is attached to clarifying the self-activation mechanism greatest importance is attached to clarifying the self-activation mechanism of (Zn, Cd) (S, Se) luminophores. The authors have earlier been able to show that it is sufficient for the self-activation of a ZnS crystal in a

Card 1/5

B/048/61/025/004/002/048 B104/B201

Thermodynamic bases of ...

sealed space to attain a temperature at which diffusion processes take a sufficiently rapid course. The following processes take place in this connection: (1) passage of a part of sulfide into the vapor phase to attain the saturation pressure of ZnS molecules in the system; (2) dissociation of sulfides in the gaseous phase. S2 is formed, among others; (3) the neutral dissociation products are divided between gaseous phase and the crystal. For every annealing temperature there is a certain concentration of neutral zinc and sulfur atoms. Special investigations, in which it has been attempted to find the causes for the absence of sulfur bands in the spectrum of salf-activated zinc sulfide, have confirmed these views. Zn(S, Se) luminophore constitute a better suited object for checking the above conception. The authors examined the spectra of different compositions of these luminophores at different excitation intensities in the temperature range of from -196°C to +120°C. Moreover, also the spectra of the afterglow have been examined. Some of the results are graphically illustrated in Fig. 1. In the behavior of the zinc band the authors note a proof of the dissociation mechanism of self-activation. Fig. 2 presents the concentration of selenium in the luminophore as a function of the ' selenium pressure in the gaseous phase. A different mechanism of selenium

Card 2/5

S/048/61/025/004/002/048 B104/B201

Thermodynamic bases of ...

introduction may be observed from this diagram. Selenium adds to the anion - lattice sites, and forms positive holes and cation sites. The correctness of this assumption has been proved by a method, suggested by Ryvkin, for determining the sign of the carrier in photoexcitation. The authors conclude from the results that the penetration of selenium into the ZnS lattice at low pressures is a pure dissolution process. A chemical interaction of atomic selenium with S²⁻ ions begins only at high pressures and concentrations. Sulfur is ejected from the lattice, Se atoms are inactivated and pass over to the basic substance. In the final discussion, A. M. Gurvich acknowledges the benefits derived from the authors' examinations, but, at the same time, points out some serious drawbacks: (1) the authors consider the system as consisting of sulfides and dissociation products only; (2) the property of luminescence as a consequence of the appearance of neutral atoms does not follow from the thermodynamic considerations. N. I. Ivanova and M. A. Konstantinova-Shlezinger are mentioned. There are 3 figures and 5 Soviet-bloc references.

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Card 3/5

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S/124/61/000/010/016/056 31283 D251/D301

W. HY AUTHOR:

Taushkanova, V.B.

TITLE:

Calculation of the flow around lattices of profiles

of flow at large subsonic velocities

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Mekhanika, no. 10, 1961, 38, abstract 10 B231 (V sb. Issled. elementov parovykh i gaz. turbin i osevykh kompressorov (Tr.) Leningr.

metallich. z-da, 6, M.-L., Mashgiz, 91-100)

In the supplement to the "channel" method of computing the flow in lattices, a method is suggested of calculating the ingoing and outgoing edges of the profile, not including points of division of the flow. Moreover, ignoring the effect of compressidition on the profile of transverse velocities in the channel, the muther suggests a method of calculating the subscript flow except author suggests a method of calculating the subsonic flow around the lattice, starting from the well-known distribution of the velocity in a stream of incompressible fluid. Footnote of the reviewer:

Card 1/2

31283 S/124/61/000/010/016/056 D251/D301

Galculation of the flow...

More exact methods are known for calculating the ingoing and outgoing parts of the flow. (G.Yu. Stepanov: Gidrodinamicheskiye metody rascheta ustanovivshegosya obtekaniye reshetok turbomashin (Hydrodynamic Methods of Solving the Steady Flow Round Lattices of Turbomachines) Dissertatsiya, In-t mekhaniki AN SSSR) / Abstracter's note: Complete translation /

Card 2/2

LAPTEVA, Z.A., insh.: TAUSHKANOVA, V.B., insh.

Testing inlet nozzles of turbines and excial-flow compressors. [Trudy]

IMZ no.6:107-116 '60.

(Mozzles)

(Mozzles)

Taushtanova, v.B., inzh.

Testing e:haust tail pipes of high-power steam turbines. [Trudy]
IMZ no.6:123-132 '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Steam turbines--Testing)

TAUSHKIN, Ye., deputat Verkhovnogo Soveta SSSR.

Word from a Karaganda miner. Prof.-tekh. obr. 18 no.8:4
(MIRA 14:9)

Ag 161.

1. Mashinist kombayna shakhty No.31, g. Karaganda. (Karaganda—Vocational education)

TAUSIK, A., and others.

Final report by the working committee for controling the physicomechanical properties of finished leathers. p. 44.
Andor Tauszik; an obituary. p. 46.
BOR-ES CIPOTECHNIKA, Vol 6, no. 2, Apr 1956.

SOURCE: EEAL, Vol 5, no. 7, July 1956.

Z/019/61/018/001/001/004 D007/D102

26.224

Tausinger, A., and Jinoch, J. AUTHORS:

Development of the homogeneous-reactor vessel UJV - ČKD

TITLE: Prague

Přehled technické a hospodářské literatury - Energetika PERIODICAL:

a elektrotechnika, v. 18, no. 1, 1961, 31, item no.

E61-450

TEXT: This is an abstract of an article entitled in Czech "Vývoj v nádoby homogenního reaktoru ÚJV - ČKD Praha" (Development of the homogeneous-reactor vessel ÚJV - ČKD Prague) originally published in the journal Techn. Zpr. ČKD Stalingrad 5, no. 8, 1959, 229-236. The article describes the vessel design, the arrangement of reactor outlets, tests which reall he made to workfur the attendate and comments. lets, tests which will be made to verify the strength and corrosionresistance of the vessel, and outlines the calculation of stresses originating from internal heat sources and the strength-calculation of the entire vessel. The original article contains 6 figures and 4 references. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation].

Card 1/1

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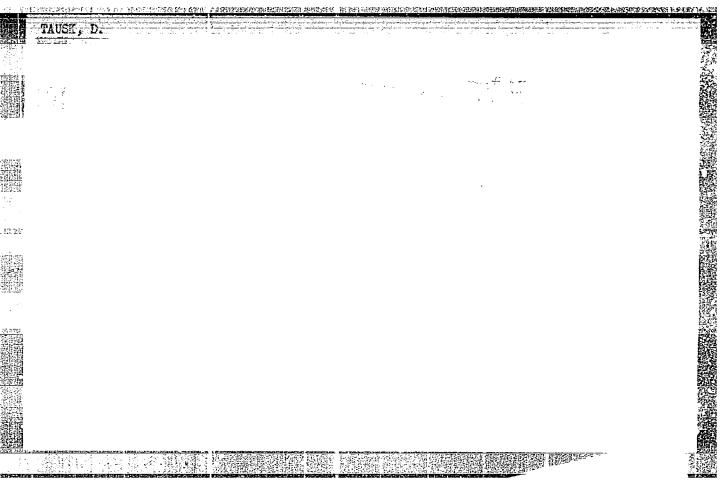
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Tausk, A.; Vodrazka, J.

Methylnaphthalene as an insecticide. p. 118.

Vol. 5, no. 3, Mar. 1955. CHEMICKY PRUMYISL

SO: Monthly List of Hast European Accession, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955, Uncl.



THUSK, CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Products and Their Application. Chemical treatment. Sewage water Water Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5136 Author : Sterbacek Z., Tausk P., Trca J. Inst : Not: Given Title : Purification of Sewage Water Derived from Production of Intermediates : Chem. prumysl, 1957 \(\tilde{N} \) 0 3, 127-130 Orig Pub Abstract : The initial sewage water contained (in g/liter): nitro-sulfonaphthalene 1.2, sulfo-naphthylamine 16.3, other organic substances, about 4; acids (mostly HCl) 4.7, mineral salts (mostly CaSO₄ and MgSO₄) about 70. On coagulation of sewage water Card : 1/3

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H-5 Products and Their Application. Water

treatment. Sewage water

Abs Jour : Ref. Zhur. - Khimiya, No 2, 1958, No 5136

: oxidability up to 74.4 and 84.1%. The treated Abstract

sewage water is innocuous. Economically the

method is the most advantageous.

Card : 3/3

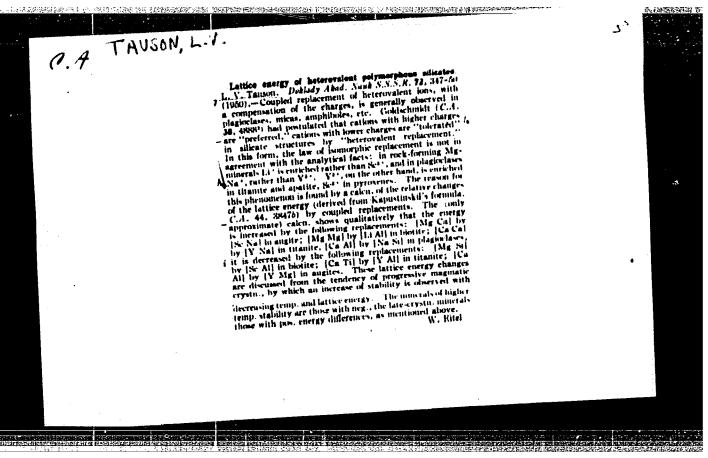
THUSON, L.V

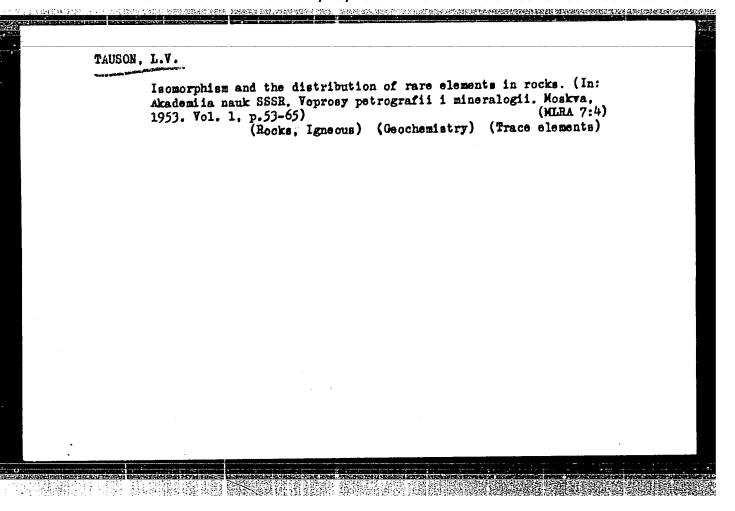
Lattice energy of scientes. L. V. Tauson (Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.). Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.). Poklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.). Poklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R. of 1087 (40) (1949). Fersman (Geokkinnya & (1937)) formulated the general geokhem, principle that all interactions of now which bring about a mineralization are combined with a reduction of the lattice energies of the product, and a max. free energy. The example of the Bowen reaction principle shows how this general rule may be significant in the crystin. of maginatic systems. Lemmlein (C. A. 30, 43739) concluded from calens, of the energies for a structural unit, e.g. one Sit or AP in a solicate structure, that in such a series of subsequent mineralizations every later member has a lattice of energetically lower stability than the preceding members. The first energy, more stable, but they are resorbed in Bowen's reaction principle), and changed to minerals with structures of lower lattice energies, and stabilities. The free energy is reduced to a min. if one of the intermediate minerals is crystil, but increased in the formation

of the following members of the series, in evident con-tradiction to thermodynamic principles. The general calen, of the lattice energy of a silicate greatly depends on the type of the structure, i.e., of the interlurkage of the tetrahedral (SiQ₂) groups. Bragg's classification of three dimensional frameworks, layer or claim structures, and types with isolated (SiQ₂) groups also det: the character of the energy of the structure in itself. A table is given in which the total lattice energy is caled, for typical subjectes, from Kapustinkil's formula (C.A. 38, 5709). Apparently deviations from the general rule of roo tion principles, and their energy correlations given above, are observed in micas and lebbspars (anorthite); they are hrought about by the partial replacement of Al¹³ for Se¹³ in the tetrahedral structure musts, and are about in alkalifeldspars. The presence of (OH)—groups in micas lowers the binding forces between the layers.

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TAUSON, I. V. USSR/Geochemi.stry

Card 1/1

Author

: Tauson, L. V.

Title

: Finding of certain rare elements in volcanic rocks.

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 95, 6, 1247 - 1250 - 1964

Abstract

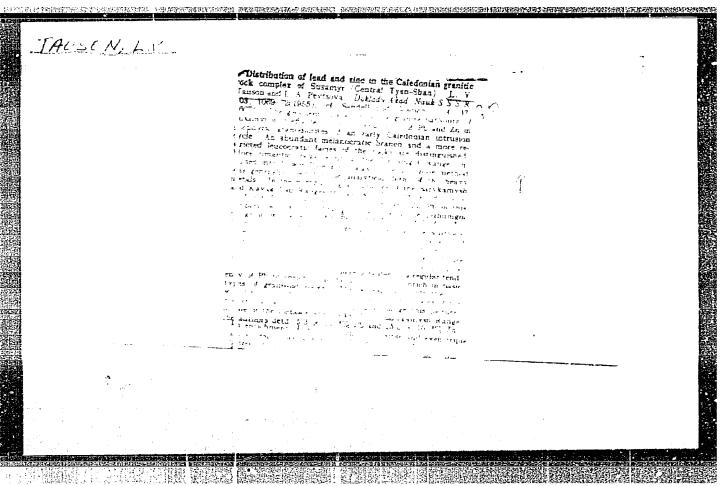
: Atoms of a chemical element which might be found in volcanic rocks usually have been in two different states: silicate and non-silicate. The majority of atoms of such an element usually were in silicate structures, forming the main component of the lattice of a silicate on constituting its isomorphic admixture. The minor part of the atoms of the element has been mot with in non-silicate states as part of the simplest compounds (forming oxides and sulfides).

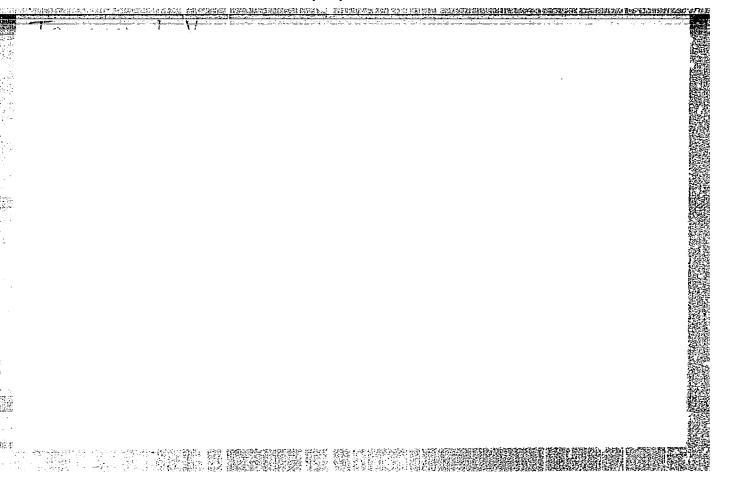
Institution: I. V. Vernadskiy Inst. of Goodhemistry and Analyt. Chem. of the

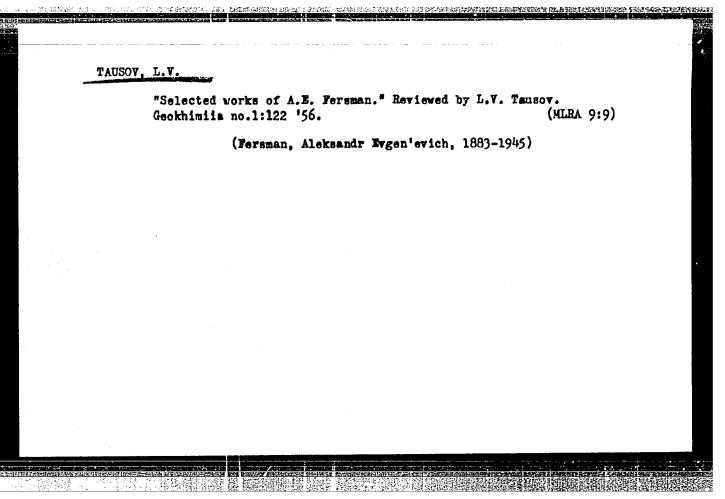
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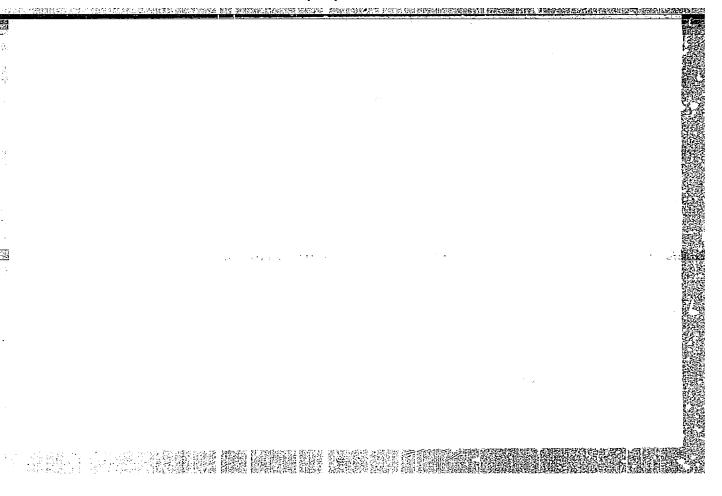
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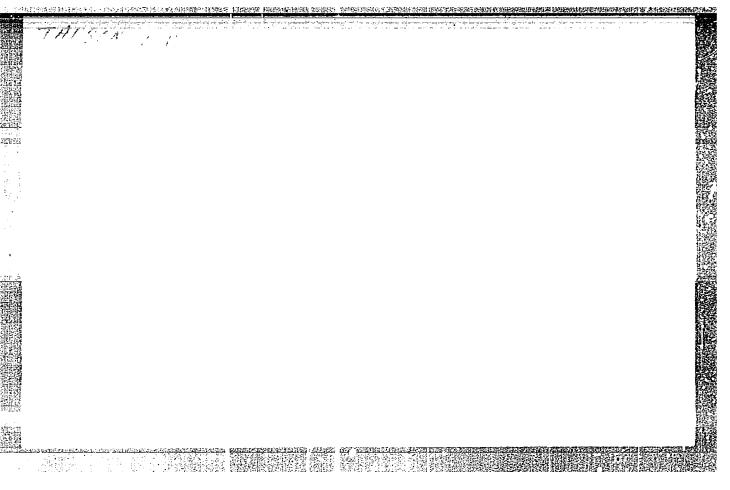
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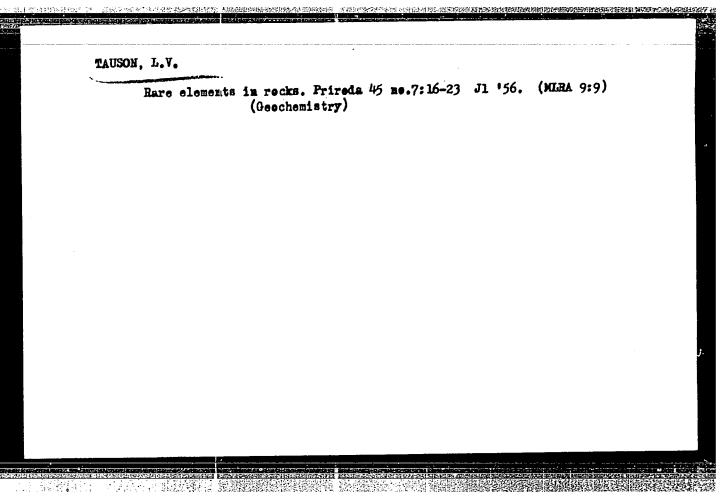








TAUSON, L.V. Reply to 5th. Edvab's remarks. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 21 no.5: 110-111 My '56. (Geochemistry) (Rocks, Igneous)

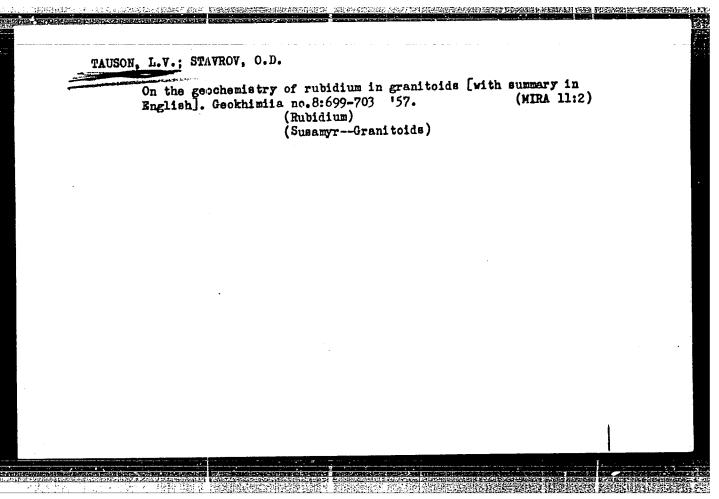


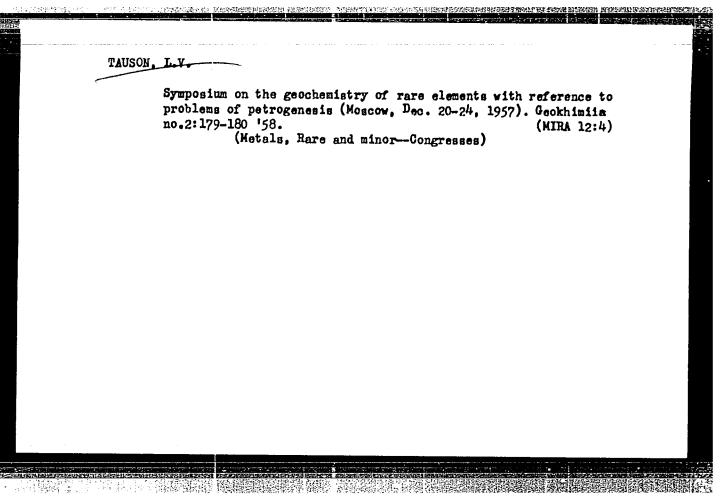
TAUSON, L.V.; BUZATEV, N.N.

The geochemistry of thallium in granitoids of the Susamyr batholith (central Tien-Shan). Geokhimii a no.7:600-605 '57. (MIRA 11:1)

1.Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im. V.I. Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva.

(Tienshan--Thallium) (Susamyr--Granitoids)





3(8) AUTHORS:

Lecnova, L.L., Tauson, L.V.

sov/7-58-7-5/13

TITLE:

The Distribution of Uranium in the Minerals of Caledonian Granitoids of the Susamyr Batholith (Central Tian-Shan) (Respredeleniye urana po mineralam kaledonskikh granitoidov

Susamyrskogo batolita (Tsentral'nyy Tyan'-Shan'-)

PERIODICAL:

Geokhimiya, 1958, Nr 7, pp 650 - 659 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The authors determined the content of uranium of the Susamyr batholith in various intrusion phases (table 1). The mineralogic compound was measured in large thin sections, the uranium content was proved by the luminiscence analysis of micro-weighing of the mineral with the fluorometer $\mathbb{T}M$ -42 (table 2). Uranium is to be found in every mineral: about 40 - 50 % in the rock forming, about 50 - 60 % in the accessory ones. By lying out with a 5 % solution of ammonium carbonate and with a 0.5 % solution of hydrochloric acid it was proved that uranium probably is contained in quartz and feldspar in the intercrystal space, as it can be readily lyed out. In return, the high content of uranium in biotite is connected with the mineral itself. Of the accessory minerals especially zircone and orthite contain uranium, sphene in less degree. The radiographic analysis also was applied besides the methods mentioned

Card 1/2

The Distribution of Uranium in the Minerals of Caledonian SOV/7-58-7-5/13 Granitoids of the Susamyr Batholith (Central Tian-Shan)

above (Fig 1 to 4); photographic plates of the type AII MTKFI were used. The distribution of uranium in the different phases proves that uranium is accumulated in the remaining acid solutions; of the accessory minerals there is one in every phase acting as concentrator of uranium. There are 4 figures, 3 tables, and 12 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION:

Institut geokhimii i analiticheskoy khimii im.V.I.Vernadskogo AN SSSR, Moskva (Institute of Geochemistry and Analytical Chemistry imeni V.I.Vernadskiy, AS USSR, Moscow)

SUBMITTED:

August 19, 1958

Card 2/2

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